Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Harrisburg

Manual of Instruction

COURSE 9
INCREASING PORK PRODUCTION

Rural War Production Training Program

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Prepared under the authority of the State Board for Vocational Education by the Department of Rural Education, The Pennsylvania State College

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PREFACE

Course 9, Increasing Pork Production, is one of a series of courses which have been prepared in the "Food for Victory" program. The objective has been to set forth in brief form the phases of swine husbandry considered pertinent to the immediate problem of Increasing Prok Production in Pennsylvania.

This manual is organized into five sections:

I. Suggested Course Calendar
II. Introduction
III. Suggested Lesson Outlines
IV. Suggested Reference Material
    Books (A)
    Bulletins and Circulars (B)
    Visual Aids (C)
V. Suggested Approved Practices Which Should Develop from the Course

The manual was prepared by Russell B. Dickerson, Itinerant Teacher-Trainer, Specialist in Young and Adult Farmer Instruction, Department of Rural Education, The Pennsylvania State College. The preparation was directed by H. C. Fetterolf, Chief, Agricultural Education, State Department of Public Instruction, and Henry S. Brunner, Head, Department of Rural Education, The Pennsylvania State College.

Special recognition is given to Professor M. A. McCarty, of the Department of Animal Husbandry, The Pennsylvania State College, for invaluable assistance and guidance in setting up the suggested lesson outlines and in deciding upon the most current references pertinent to "Increasing Pork Production."

I. SUGGESTED COURSE CALENDAR

Lesson Number	Name of Job	Date of Meeting
1	Increasing Pork and Lard for War-Time Needs	
2	Feeding Fall Pigs for Market	
3	Establishing a Breeding Program	
4	Feeding and Handling the Breeding Herd	
5	Care and Feeding of the Sow and Litter	
6	Providing Buildings and Equipment	
7	Feeding Spring Pigs for Market	
8	Controlling and Preventing Diseases and Parasites	
9	Slaughtering, Cutting, and Curing Pork on the Farm	
10	Marketing Fat Hogs	

II. INTRODUCTION

This manual was prepared as a guide to teachers and supervisors in conducting instruction with young and adult farmers in the OSYA "Food for Victory" program. It is designed to facilitate more effective preparation by the teachers undertaking to meet the emergency need through commodity courses.

The ten (10) suggested lesson topics or jobs, were selected after careful analysis of the whole field of pork production, in conference with Professor M. A. McCarty. The outlines are purely suggestive and it is expected that each lesson will be modified to meet local conditions.

In many instances jobs other than the ten included herein will be considered important enough in certain sections of the commonwealth to be included along with, or instead of, some of those listed. It is expected also that more than one meeting will be necessary to give satisfactory instruction in some jobs.

The aims and the problems for study and discussion set up in each of the ten lesson outlines are considered applicable to the respective jobs but they are by no means considered all-inclusive. If any or all of the suggested problems for study and discussion are incorporated into a similar course of study the suggested references will be found helpful to the busy teacher. They are offered for the express purpose of bringing teacher efficiency to its best.

The reference materials suggested on pp. 18-19 are considered pertinent to the immediate problem of Increasing Pork Production. It is advised that at least one copy of each should be available for easy reference. It is assumed that a variety of references pertinent to Increasing Pork Production are already on hand in most schools. They will probably include texts, bulletins, charts, film strips and others, and they may furnish a large part of the reference material needed. It is important however, to use the most current references for approved practices in meeting emergency problems. The bulletins of The Pennsylvania Experiment Station are prepared for Pennsylvania conditions and they generally are the most reliable sources available.

For the convenience of the teacher, the suggested reference materials on pp. 18-19 are given by key designation as follows: Books (A), Bulletins and Circulars (B), and Visual Aids (C). In preparing a lesson on any one job, the teacher will find specific references to the different problems suggested. For example: (1), if the reference is A-1. p. 7, it refers to material on page 7 of the

first book listed; the material found there is considered pertinent to the problem suggested; (2), if the reference is B-3, it refers to bulletin No. 3 on the list and implies that the content of the entire bulletin is pertinent to the problem; (3), if C-6 is given as a reference it will refer to item No. 6 in the Visual Aids list.

The suggested approved practices which should develop from the course are set forth on p. 20 as guides to the teacher. During each lesson certain conclusions should be reached which should result in the adoption of approved practices by individual farmers. These will constitute the basis for the program of follow-up instruction.

Teachers who plan to organize and conduct a course in Increasing Pork Production are urged to follow the suggestions given in another manual of instruction in this series entitled, "Suggestions to Teachers and Supervisors for the Development and Conduct of Agricultural Commodity Courses".[1]

The suggestions set forth in that manual were prepared for the purpose of aiding individuals in organizing and conducting Agricultural Commodity Courses in the Rural War Production Training program. The manual includes the following sections:

I. Objectives of courses in the Increased Production of Farm Commodities.
II. Things To Do Before Organizing a Commodity Course.
III. Form for Surveying Out-of-School Rural and Non-Rural Persons.
IV. Suggested Teacher Preparation.
V. A Suggested Teaching Plan Using the Conference Procedure.
VI. The Importance of Current References.
VII. Providing Follow-up of Instruction.

[1] Rural War Production Training, State Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.

III. SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINES

JOB 1. INCREASING PORK AND LARD FOR WAR-TIME NEEDS

A. Teaching aims—To develop the ability of the farmer
   1. To meet the need for increased pork and lard.
   2. To adapt pork production to home farm conditions.

B. References for this lesson—(see key list on pp. 18-19)
   1. (A)—1, 2 3, 4
   2. (B)—10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16
   3. (C)—1, 19, 20

C. Suggested problems for study and discussion—
   1. The pork industry in the United States, in Pennsylvania and locally. A-3, Ch. 2; A-4, p. 361; B-10; B-11; C-19; C-20
   2. The lend-lease program calls for increasing quantities of pork and lard. C-1
   3. Pork is needed for food and war materials.
   4. Consider the factors favorable to pork production. A-2, p. 6
   5. Producing pork economically. A-1, pp. 946-948; A-2, pp. 434-444
   6. The American or lard-type hog. A-4, Ch. 22
   7. The bacon type hog. A-4, Ch. 23
   8. The hog carcass. A-4, Ch. 24
   9. Financing the swine enterprise.
      a. Secure credit and credit information from
         (1) The local bank
         (2) The production credit association
         (3) The farm security administration
         (4) The livestock exchange

JOB 2. FEEDING FALL PIGS FOR MARKET

A. Teaching aims—To develop the ability of the farmer
   1. To feed fall pigs economically.
   2. To balance rations for growing and fattening pigs.

B. References for this lesson—(see key list on pp. 18-19)
   1. (A)—1, 2, 5
   2. (B)—1, 5, 11
   3. (C)—4, 19

C. Suggested problems for study and discussion—
   1. Consider the essentials in raising fall pigs. A-1, p. 942; B-1, p. 26; A-5, p. 450; A-5, p. 469
   2. Compare the market demands for fall pigs with the market demands for spring pigs. B-11
   3. Consider the importance of fall pigs in this area.
   4. Consider rations for fall pigs. A-1, Appendix Table VII, p. 1023; A-5, p. 706; A-5, p. 723
      a. Available feeds. B-1, p. 20
         (1) Corn. A-1, p. 851
         (2) Barley. A-1, p. 857
         (3) Wheat. A-1, p. 860
         (4) Other feeds. A-1, pp. 869-894
      b. Protein supplements are necessary. A-1, pp. 864-869; B-5; B-1, p. 22; C-4
      c. Have pigs follow steers. A-1, p. 728
   5. Pure, fresh water is essential. A-2, p. 168
   6. Produce firm pork. A-2, p. 164
   7. Sanitation and parasites. A-1, p. 943; A-2, p. 550

JOB 3. ESTABLISHING A BREEDING PROGRAM

A. Teaching aims—To develop the ability of the farmer

1. To select sows and boars adapted to the efficient production of pork and lard.
2. To manage the breeding swine for economical pork production.

B. References for this lesson—(see key list on pp. 18-19)

1. (A)—1, 2, 4, 7
2. (B)—1
3. (C)—3, 8, 17, 18

C. Suggested problems for study and discussion—

1. Selecting the brood sows and the boar. A-1, p. 918; C-8; A-4, Ch. 27; C-17; C-18
   a. Types
   b. Breeds
2. The sows at breeding time. A-1, p. 929
   a. Feeding the sows. A-2, p. 24
   b. Flushing the sows. A-2, p. 24
   c. Using a breeding crate. A-2, p. 22; C-3
3. The boar at breeding time. A-1, p. 929; B-1, p. 7
   a. System of mating. A-2, p. 17
   b. How many sows can the boar breed. A-2, p. 18
   c. Feeding the boar. A-2, p. 26
4. Keeping breeding records. A-2, p. 23
5. Breeding gilts vs. older sows. A-1, p. 930
6. Age to breed gilts. A-1, p. 940; A-2, p. 14; B-1, p. 7
7. Age of boar to be used. A-2, pp. 18-20
8. Early or late pigs. A-2, p. 15
   a. Importance of supplying the market regularly rather than seasonally.
9. The gestation period. A-1, p. 950; A-2, p. 13
10. Two litters vs. one litter a year. A-1, p. 940
11. Fall vs. spring pigs. A-1, p. 941
12. Raising breeding stock. A-1, p. 939, A-7, p. 887
13. Some hints on good management. A-2, p. 20

JOB 4. FEEDING AND HANDLING THE BREEDING HERD

A. Teaching aims—To develop the ability of the farmer

1. To provide the amount and kind of feed necessary for large, healthy sows and litters.
2. To provide the necessary shelter for the brood sows.

B. References for this lesson—(see key list on pp. 18-19)

1. (A)—1, 2, 5
2. (B)—
3. (C)—4, 5, 13

C. Suggested problems for study and discussion—

1. Nutritional needs of the pregnant sow. A-2, p. 29; A-5, p. 476; A-5, p. 706; A-5, p. 723
2. Rations for pregnant sows. A-1, p. 919; A-2, p. 58
3. Pasture is important for brood sows. A-1, p. 920
4. Grains for brood sows. A-1, p. 920; A-1, p. 924
5. Legume hay is important. A-1, p. 922
6. Legume hay and grain for brood sows. A-1, p. 921
7. Protein supplements are essential. A-1, p. 923; C-4
8. Mineral supplements are necessary. A-1, p. 926; A-2, p. 49; C-5
9. Supplying vitamins. A-2, p. 54; C-13
10. Amount of concentrates to feed brood sows. A-1, p. 926; A-2, p. 62
11. Methods of feeding brood sows. A-1, p. 927
    a. Lotting sows—according to age and condition. A-2, p. 128
12. Providing exercise and shelter. A-1, p. 928
13. Water consumption and methods of watering. A-2, p. 64

JOB 5. CARE AND FEEDING OF THE SOW AND LITTER

A. Teaching aims—To develop the ability of the farmer

1. To care for the sow and litter for a maximum number of healthy growing pigs.
2. To feed the sow and litter for maximum pork and lard production.

B. References for this lesson—(see key list on pp. 18-19)

1. (A)—1, 2, 5
2. (B)—1
3. (C)—9, 10

C. Suggested problems for study and discussion—

1. Preventing early pig losses. A-2, p.. 66
   - a. Over laid
   - b. Born dead
   - c. Born weak
   - d. Starved
   - e. Eaten by sow
   - f. Scours
   - g. Sore mouth
   - h. Thumps and worms
   - i. Injured by other stock
   - j. Smothered
2. Preparation for farrowing. A-2, p. 69; B-1, p. 11
3. Preliminary care and feeding. A-2, p. 72
   - a. Reduced feeding just before and after farrowing. A-1, p. 932
4. Care during farrowing. A-2, p. 73; A-1, p. 933
5. Care after farrowing. A-1, p. 934
   - a. Feeding sows. A-2, p. 78
6. Experimental observations. A-2, p. 75
7. Removing needle teeth. A-2, p. 76; C-9
8. Ear notching the litter. A-2, p. 76; C-10
9. Sows as milk producers. A-1, p. 934
10. Feeding orphan pigs. A-1, p. 935
    - a. "Evening-up" number in litters. A-1, p. 935
11. Feeding sows suckling litters. A-1, p. 935; A-2, pp. 86-94
    - a. Feed requirements. A-2, p. 89
12. Preventing anemia. A-2, p. 83
    - a. Supplying minerals. A-1, p. 936; A-1, p. 823
13. Methods of feeding brood sows and litters. A-1, p. 936
    - a. The pig creep. A-2, p. 86
    - b. Some creep rations. A-2, p. 88; A-5, p. 501

JOB 6. PROVIDING BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

A. Teaching aims—To develop the ability of the farmer

1. To provide adequate shelter and equipment for economical pork and lard production.
2. To make the necessary shelter and equipment out of home produced materials.

B. References for this lesson—(see key list on pp. 18-19)

1. (A)—2
2. (B)—1, 3, 4
3. (C)—2, 3, 19

C. Suggested problems for study and discussion—

1. Proper shelter is necessary for hogs. B-3, p. 1
2. Sunlight and ventilation are essential. B-3, p. 2
3. Types of houses. B-3, pp. 2-11; B-4, pp. 1-7; C-2
   a. Central houses
   b. Individual houses
4. Shade must be provided. B-1, p. 33; B-3, p. 12
5. Kinds of equipment needed. C-3
   a. Self-feeders. B-4, p. 8
   b. Hog waterers. B-4, p. 11
   c. Alfalfa racks, B-1, p. 10
   d. Creeps for young pigs. B-1, p. 17; A-2, p. 86
   e. Electric pig brooders
   f. Loading shute or platform
   g. Breeding crate
   h. Hurdles
   i. Dipping vats

JOB 7. FEEDING SPRING PIGS FOR MARKET

A. Teaching aims—To develop the ability of the farmer

1. To feed spring pigs economically.
2. To utilize pasture for growing pigs.

B. References for this lesson—(see key list on pp. 18-19)

1. (A)—1, 2, 5
2. (B)—1, 6, 7, 11
3. (C)—4, 5, 13, 19

C. Suggested problems for study and discussion—

1. Market demands and price fluctuation. B-11
   a. When should hogs be marketed for best prices? B-7, p. 1
   b. What weight hogs are in greatest demand? B-7, p. 1
   c. When can hogs be marketed to best advantage?
   d. What is the corn-hog ratio? A-2, p. 476
2. Growing and fattening pigs. B-1, p. 26; A-1, p. 938; A-5, p. 450; A-5, p. 706; A-5, p. 723
3. Limited feeding vs. full feeding. A-1, p. 830; A-5, p. 469
4. Self-feeding. A-1, p. 833
5. Protein supplements. A-1, pp. 864-869; C-4
6. Mineral supplements. A-1, p. 119; A-1, p. 824; B-1, p. 25; C-5
7. Vitamin requirements. A-1, p. 825; A-1, p. 811; A-2, p. 159; C-13
8. Utilizing pasture and forage crops for growing and fattening hogs. A-1, p. 894
9. Feeding supplements on pasture. A-1, p. 897; A-1, p. 868; B-6
10. Kinds of pasture. B-1, p. 23
    a. Alfalfa. A-1, p. 897
    b. Clover. A-1, p. 898
    c. Sweet clover. A-1, p. 899
    d. Rape. A-1, p. 900
    e. Permanent pasture. A-1, p. 902
    f. Others. A-1, p. 901
11. Hogging down corn. A-1, p. 854
12. Rations for spring pigs. A-1, Appendix Table VII, p. 1023

JOB 8. CONTROLLING AND PREVENTING DISEASES AND PARASITES

A. Teaching aims—To develop the ability of the farmer
   1. To control diseases of swine.
   2. To control parasites of swine.
   3. To prevent parasites and diseases of swine.

B. References for this lesson—(see key list on pp. 18-19)
   1. (A)—1, 2, 6
   2. (B)—2, 9, 15
   3. (C)—11

C. Suggested problems for study and discussion—
   1. Sanitation is of prime importance. A-1, p. 943; A-2, p. 550
   2. Parasites. C-11; A-6, p. 745
      a. Round-worm control. A-1; p. 944; A-2, p. 552
      b. Hog lice. A-2, p. 553; B-9; A-6, p. 741
      c. Mange of swine. A-2, p. 553; A-6, p. 734
   3. Prevention of diseases. B-2, p. 2; C-11
   4. Infectious diseases of swine.
      a. Hog cholera. B-2, p. 6; A-2, p. 561; A-6, p. 673
      b. Swine erysipelas. B-2, p. 9; A-6, p. 686
      c. Tuberculosis. B-2, p. 11; A-2, p. 563; A-6, p. 237
      d. Enteritis (Necro). B-2, p. 12; A-2, p. 554; A-6, p. 695
      e. Abortion. A-2, p. 557; A-6, p. 729
      f. Influenza. A-2, p. 560; A-6, p. 703
   5. Nutritional diseases of swine. A-6, p. 810
      a. Anemia in young pigs. A-2, p. 554; A-6, p. 815
   6. Miscellaneous diseases of swine. A-6, p. 714
   7. Fundamentals of disease control. A-6, pp. 4-16; A-6, Part I, p. 109
      a. Disinfection and disinfectants. A-6, p. 11; A-6, pp. 179-187
      b. Federal and state regulatory activities in animal disease control. A-6, p. 14; A-6, pp. 209-226; B-15
      c. Fighting disease with knowledge. A-6, p. 15; A-6, pp. 227-235

JOB 9. SLAUGHTERING, CUTTING, AND CURING PORK ON THE FARM

A. Teaching aims—To develop the ability of the farmer

1. To prepare pork for home needs.
2. To utilize the methods of cutting and curing pork and pork products that are adapted to the home situation.

B. References for this lesson—(see key list on pp. 18-19)

1. (A)—6
2. (B)—7, 8
3. (C)—6, 7, 12, 16

C. Suggested problems for study and discussion—

1. Importance of proper methods.
2. Weight and age most desirable. B-7, p. 1
3. Tools and equipment for slaughtering, cutting, and curing. B-7, p. 4; B-8, p. 2; C-6; C-7
   a. Bell scraper
   b. Gambrel (wood or iron)
   c. Hog hook (home made)
   d. Saw
   e. Steel
   f. Steak knife
   g. Sticking knife
   h. Skinning knife
   i. Hot water thermometer
   j. Salimeter
   k. Pickle pump
   l. Scalding barrel or tub
   m. Tripod or other hoisting equipment.
4. Care of the hog just before slaughtering. B-8, p. 4
5. Procedure in slaughtering.
   a. Shooting, stunning, sticking. B-8, p. 4; B-7, pp. 2-3
   b. Scalding.
      (1) Temperature of water
      (2) Materials to loosen dirt
   c. Scraping. B-8, p. 6

d. Opening the carcass. B-8, p. 7; B-7, p. 5
e. Chilling the carcass. B-8, p. 12; B-7, p. 11
f. Care of the offal. B-8, p. 13

6. Cutting the carcass. B-8, pp. 13-19; B-7, pp. 11-14; C-12
   a. Trimming cuts for curing. B-8, p. 18; B-7, pp. 12-14
7. Rendering lard. B-7, p. 15; B-8, p. 26
8. Making sausage and related products. B-7, pp. 15-18; B-8, pp. 27-32
9. Canning pork. B-8, p. 32; B-7, p. 26
10. Curing pork. B-7, pp. 18-25; B-8, pp. 19-26
    a. Preservatives
    b. Curing formula
    c. Curing schedule
    d. Smoking
    e. Freezing. C-16
11. Wrapping and storing smoked meats.
12. Cook pork thoroughly. B-8, p. 33
    a. Trichinosis. A-6, p. 787

JOB 10. MARKETING FAT HOGS

A. Teaching aims—To develop the ability of the farmer

1. To interpret and intelligently utilize the information contained in the market reports.
2. To become familiar with the market classes and grades of fat hogs.
3. To market fat hogs effectively and economically.

B. References for this lesson (see key list on pp. 18-19)

1. (A)—1, 2, 3, 4
2. (B)—11
3. (C)—14, 15, 19

C. Suggested problems for study and discussion

1. Knowing when to market is essential. C-15
2. What information is essential in a useful market report? A-3, Ch. 15
3. The market classes of hogs. A-2, p. 461; A-4, Ch. 26
   a. What determines market class?
4. The market grades. A-2, p. 461; A-3, Ch. 14
   a. What determines market grade?
   b. Grade description of fat hogs. A-2, pp. 463-466; C-14
5. The market value of the various classes and grades. A-2, pp. 466-468
   a. Federal market news service classification.
6. Methods of marketing.
   a. Shipments by truck and rail compared. A-2, p. 447
      (1) Costs of marketing. A-2, p. 450; A-3, p. 345
   b. Direct marketing. A-2, p. 454; A-3, Ch. 7
   c. Auctions. A-3, Ch. 10
   d. Avoiding losses in marketing. A-2, p. 452; A-1, p. 945
7. Transportation to market. A-3, Ch. 11
   a. Shrinkage. A-3, Ch. 12
   b. Losses sustained during transportation. A-3, Ch. 13
8. Cold storage lockers. A-3, Ch. 21

IV. SUGGESTED REFERENCE MATERIAL

Books (A)

1. Morrison, Feeds and Feeding. The Morrison Pub. Co., Ithaca, N. Y. 1937
2. Smith, Pork Production. The MacMillan Co., N. Y. 1937,
3. Dowell and Bjorka, Livestock Marketing. McGraw-Hill Book Co., N. Y., 1941
4. Vaughan, Types and Market Classes of Livestock. College Book Co., Columbus, Ohio. 1942
5. U.S.D.A., Food and Life, Yearbook of Agriculture, 1939
6. U.S.D.A., Keeping Livestock Healthy, Yearbook of Agriculture, 1942
7. U.S.D.A. Yearbook of Agriculture, 1936

Bulletins and Circulars (B)

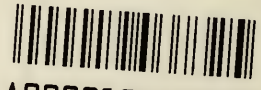
1. Swine Production, Farmers' Bulletin, 1437, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
2. Diseases of Swine, F. B. 1914, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
3. Practical Hog Houses, F. B. 1487, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
4. Colony Houses and Hog Lot Equipment, Circular 152, The Pennsylvania State College
5. Levels of Protein for Pigs. Bul. 401, The P.S.C.
6. Levels of Supplementary Protein for Pigs on Pasture, Bul. 407, The P.S.C.
7. Farm Dressed Pork, Cir. 239, The P.S.C.
8. Pork on the Farm, F. B. 1186, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
9. Hog Lice and Mange, F. B. 1085, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
10. Swine Outlook Material for Pennsylvania, Dept. of Agrl. Ec., The P.S.C.
11. Crops and Markets, U.S.D.A.
12. The Livestock and Wool Situation. Bureau of Agrl. Economics, U.S.D.A.
13. The Agricultural Situation. Bureau of Agrl. Ec., U.S.D.A.
14. Agriculture's Wartime Production Capacity. An Interbureau Committee Report, U.S.D.A.
15. Animal Industry Regulation, No. 538, Governing Movement of Livestock into and within Pennsylvania. Dept. of Agr., Harrisburg
16. Uses of The 1940 Census Data in Schools, Monograph, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

Visual Aids (C)

1. Swine Outlook Charts, U.S.D.A.
2. Pictures and models of hog houses.
3. Pictures and models of various types of swine equipment.
4. Samples of protein supplements.
5. Samples of mineral supplements.
6. Slaughtering tools.
7. Pictures or diagrams of slaughtering equipment.
8. Pictures of ideal type gilts, sows, and boars.
9. Pliers for removing needle teeth.
10. Ear notching shears.
11. Drenching, dipping, oiling, and spraying equipment.
12. Pork Cuts Chart—Armour, Cudahy, Swift, Wilson & Co., or National Livestock and Meat Board, Chicago, Ill.
13. Summary of Vitamins Required by Four-Footed Animals and Poultry, Standard Brands, Inc., 595 Madison Ave., at 57th St., N. Y.
14. Poster—U. S. Grades of Slaughter Swine, Bureau of Markets, U.S.D.A.
15. Market News Service—Daily Papers (especially Philadelphia and Pittsburgh) for livestock quotations in Lancaster and Pittsburgh Markets.
16. Preservation of Meats and Poultry in Frozen-Food Lockers. Ext. Bul. 223, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.
17. Material from Swine Breed Associations. See addresses in De Laval Diary.
18. Swine Breed Journals
19. List and Index of Agricultural Research Bulletins, Agrl. Research Bul. I, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.
20. Wilson's Meat and By-Product Chart of Swine, Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.

SUGGESTED APPROVED PRACTICES WHICH SHOULD DEVELOP FROM THE COURSE

1. Select the phase of pork production best adapted to home farm conditions.
2. Select and use good breeding stock.
3. Develop an up-grading program with the swine herd.
4. Feed balanced rations to brood sows to insure large litters of healthy pigs.
5. Keep breeding herd quarters warm, dry, well ventilated, and free from draft.
6. Place sows in thoroughly cleaned quarters for farrowing.
7. Provide adequate shelter and equipment for fattening stock.
8. Make own shelter and equipment as far as time and available materials will permit.
9. Creep-feed pigs for economy of gain; shorten period from birth to market.
10. Utilize home-grown feeds efficiently.
11. Utilize pasture crops for spring pigs; legumes preferred.
12. Use a system of sanitation in controlling and preventing diseases and parasites of swine.
13. Vaccinate all pigs to prevent hog cholera.
14. Use proper methods of slaughtering, cutting, curing, and storing pork and pork products.
15. Increase the usual amount of market pork as much as possible.
16. Utilize pork and pork products fully in the home diet.
17. Handle pigs carefully on way to market to insure high quality pork.
18. Market fat hogs in accordance with their class and grade.
19. Recognize demands of market to insure greatest advantage for highest quality pork.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